VICTORY IN NEW YORK.

glorious victory and well-won. Never was

there a better fight made for an act of justice

years to secure this. They molded public

sentiment, they combatted a hostile press

and antagonistic organizations, which had

behind them wealth and social influence;

they defeated their enemies at the polls and

elected their friends, and now their triumph

(ESTABLISHED 18.7.)

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postal notes, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE.-Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 11, 1886.

BATTLE OF BULL RUN

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

TO BEGIN APRIL 1.

Gen. John A. Logan, as is well known, took part in the first battle of Bull Run as a citizen, fighting in citizen's clothes, in the ranks of a Michigan regiment.

He has written a sketch of the battle which accruracy surpasses by far any account of that famous engagement ever written. It is a wonderful bit of picture-writing, and will be welcomed by all of our readers, not only on the distinguished author's account, but because of its own unusual merits. It will begin in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for April 1, and probably run through four numbers.

PICTURE OF GEN. LOGAN.

FINE PORTRAIT FOR 25 CENTS.

In response to numerous requests from our subscribers we have secured a splendid picture of the warrior-statesman, Gen. John A. Logan. It is enlarged from a superb photograph by Sarony, of New York, and is pronounced by the General's friends an excellent portrait. It is printed on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, and is such a picture as anot be bought in the shops for less than

Or we will send an -two of the pictures

THE G.A.R. Wan for 50 cents. When a watch can be procurets. expenditure of money and with trouble, there is no excuse for a p.

be unacquainted with the time of v nickel stem-winding watch, inclosed in a handsome satin-lined case. This watch is manufactured expressly for us by the celebrated Waterbury Watch Co., of Connecticut, and has neatly engraved a miniature representation of the Grand Army badge on the back case. These | posed for the ghich large amounts of revwatches are reliable and accurate, and can be fully depended upon. The price of the watch and a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is \$3.50, which sum is also the cost of the watch alone. Send for sample copies.

THE GRAND ARMY BLUE BOOK. The best manual that newly-elected officers duties and to solve difficult questions that continually arise in and out of the Post room is the "Grand Army Blue Book," by Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath, of Philadelphia. A new and improved edition of this admirable digest of Grand Army law has just | been gotten out, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will send it to any address on receipt of \$1.

WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA.

So many inquiries have come from our subscribers for copies of the World's Cyclopedia, of which we distributed several thousand last year, that we have secured a new supply. This book is a wonderful little mine of information on every-day topics, and neatly bound in cloth. We will send it to anyone who will raise us a club of six subscribers, or we will shall act the part toward its preservers which

FAGOTS FROM THE CAMPFIRE. For five new subscribers to THE NATIONAL ing book. It is filled with accounts of the most | lish the full text of the bill introduced in desperate adventures of the private soldier. It recites in thrilling language the incidents of the camp, the march, and the scout. Those passed by that body, and now pending in not wishing to canvass for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can procure this book for the small

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE. Every day applications for agencies for this thrilling war romance pour into this office, and

those wishing to engage as canvassers had better | children and dependent relatives now on the pennot delay or all the valuable territory in the sion-roll, or hereafter to be placed on the pension-United States will be taken up. This is one of roll, and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinhave engaged in canvassing have been highly delighted with the results. For particulars address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington,

THE RED ACORN.

It is a bright, humorous and attractive story of The "Red Acorn" is just the book to place in the hands of young people who are hungering for the true story of the war. Sent by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to any address on receipt

MRS. SHERWOOD'S POEMS. We have on hand still a number of copies of Mrs. Sherwood's exquisite lyrics, which we will sell, handsomely bound, for the small sum of

\$1, or elegantly decorated in blue and gold for

IT IS ABSURD

for any one to say that he cannot afford to take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. An expense of two cents a week for something that brings so much instruction, entertainment, and comfort to every member of the family can be afforded by anybody.

WHO PAYS THE PENSION MONEY.

The enain efforts of the opponents of pensions are in the direction of alarming the people as to the enormous burdens that will be saddled upon them if the soldiers are given their rights.

The best answer that can be made one of these demagogs is to ask him to point out a single item of taxation that is likely to be added to the schedule to provide for the payment of even the largest amount that has been suggested as likely to be needed for pensions. Let him be asked where a single article of necessity or comfort in the poor man's home will be made a cent dearer if justice is done the soldier.

This will silence him.

The money needed to pay pensions is supplied by the men who drink whisky and beer and foreign wines and smoke good cigars, by the dudes who foul the atmosphere with their cigarets, and by the women who wear French silks, costly laces, and fine

Whoever drinks a barrel of ale or beer prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper | pays \$1 toward meeting the expenses of the Government, which include the interest paid to bondholders, salaries of officers, and pensions for the support of the disabled defenders of the Nation.

whisky pays 90 cents.

The brewer who brews 500 or more barrels of ale or beer in a year pays \$100. He who brews less than 500 barrels pays only \$50. The whisky dealer who sells by wholesale pays \$100.

The man who sells beer or ale by whole sale pays \$50 a year.

The man who sells spirituous and malted liquors by retail pays \$25 a year.

The man who sells only beer at retail pays

The manufacturer of stills pays \$50 a year and \$20 for each still or worm made. The rectifier who works up less than 500 barrels of whisky a year pays \$100; above

Whoever uses a pound of snuff or tobacco of any kind pays 8 cents.

The dealers in tobacco pay from \$2.40 to for vividness of description and historical | \$12 a year, according as they are retail or

> Whoever drinks a pint bottle of imitation wine, made from materials not produced in the United States, pays the pensioners 10

> Whoever smokes 1,000 home-made cigars

Whoever smokes 1,000 cigarets pays 50 The woman who wears foreign-made jew-

elry has had to pay 25 per cent, of its wholesale value when it passed through the cus-

Whoever drinks English ale or German beer contributes to the Nation's charges 35

The nabob who tickles his palate with fine French brandies, cordials, etc., contributes \$2 for every gallon he drinks.

The gentleman who opens a dozen bottles of champagne for the delectation of his friends pays \$3.50 toward the arrears of pensions if the bottles are pints, and \$7 if they acked or \$1. We will send it securely are quarts. If he contents himself with of Gramed Tribune for 25 cents; or home-made cigars are not good enough for him he has to pay \$2.50 a pound, and 25 per cent. ad valorem more for the privilege of of smoking Cuban" weeds."

The lady who does not find Americanmade silks, hosiery, laces, handkerchiefs, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE offers in exchangelyets and ribbons suitable to her tastes for a club of 10 new subscribers an elegant a pay a duty of 50 per cent. of their

the tal value to get European goods. enue are of course, many other articles on tection to our incise duties are not imraised or lowered a centue, but for pro-

ernment's need or non-need will not be The taxes as they are now ret generally satisfactory. They oppre-

rob no poor man's table or home. Yet they | increased seventy-fold; its war debt has produce every year many millions more than the Government has any use for. The most liberal pension scheme advocated by any one will not in any year consume the whole of this surplus revenue.

The matter therefore resolves itself into whether we shall cheapen the rich man's luxuries, and whether we shall increase the enormous profits already made by those who make and sell liquors, or whether the Nation is dictated by justice and honor.

THE WIDOWS' INCREASE BILL. In response to several requests, we repubthe House by Mr. Matson, of Indiana the Senate, "To increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased

soldiers and sailors ". Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for widows, minor after provied, shall be \$12 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the existing allowance of \$2 per month for each child under the age of 16 years. Provided, That this act shall apply only to widows who were married to the deceased soldier or sailor prior to its passage, and to those who may hereafter marry prior to or during the service of the soldier or sailor. And all acts or

parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Sec. 2. That no claim agent or attorney shall b recognized in the adjudication of claims under this act, nor shall any such person be entitled to receive any compensation whatever for services or pretended services in making applications thereunder,

The Committee on Pensions of the Senate has reported favorably, recommending the

following amendment: Strike out the words: "and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the existing allowance of \$2 per month for each child under the see of 16 years," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "And in addition thereto the pension of widows shall be increased at the rate of \$4 per month for each child under the age of 18 years, of the husband on account of whose death the claim has been or shall decrepitude still lives.

be granted, which shall be in lieu of the rate of \$2 per month allowed by existing law for children under the age of 16 years; and when such child or children shall, under section 4703 of the Revised Statutes, receive less than \$4 per month, such child or children shall, in additition, be paid so as to make such pension \$4 per month."

Senator Van Wyck has given notice that when the bill is taken up he will offer the following amendment, fixing the amounts to be paid to minor children

That minor children shall receive as follows: \$5 per month when one parent is deceased and \$10 when both parents are deceased; and that the pensionable age be extended to 18 years; also that fathers and mothers only be required to prove dependence at the time of application for pension.

Democratic Members of the House have taunted the Senate with its slowness in passing the bill. This is not deserved. The Senate passed an almost identical bill a year ago and sent it to the House for concurrence, but that body was too intent upon partisan legislation to pay attention to it.

Near the close of the last session Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, despairing of securing the passage of the amendments to the Mexican pension bill in the shape they were then, attached the amendment relating to widows and orphans to a private pension bill for the relief of Sarah E. Jackson. Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, added another of the amendments, and in this shape the bill passed the Senate and went to the Whoever drinks a gallon of brandy or | House, which was too busy with a contested election case to pay any attention to it.

A BATTLE PICTURE. The cyclorama of the second battle of Bull Run, the exhibition of which in this city was opened last week, is unquestionably an artwork of decided merit. It shows the fury and passion of a battle with wonderful-even painful-vividness, and the spectator seems to be looking down upon an actual conflict waged by strong men with terrible earnestness. All the effects of landscape and the details of battle are depicted with the highest art.

The selection of the subject and the manner of its treatment, are, however, deserving of most of the harsh criticism they have received. It is certainly straining severely all ideas of propriety to erect in the Nation's Capital such a monument of a rebel victory, especially when Washington contains no such a testimonial to the triumph

of the Union arms. The most earnest advocate of good feeling toward the South cannot fail to be painfully impressed by the spectacle of the havoc being made in the Union ranks at the critical period of the battle, and by the prominence given in the foreground to pictures of Lee and Longstreet and their staffs, while no attempt to offset this is made by showing any Union success, or the pictures of any of the Union Generals who did gallant service upon that bloody field.

There would have been much less objection to the picture if the gallant Kearney had been represented on the canvas, or if Gens. Pope, Hooker, McDowell, Reno, Sigel, Heintzelman, or Ricketts, had been given something like the prominence of the rebel commanders. As it is, the highest Union officer shown in the foreground is a Colonel leading a brigade.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

No Nation in the world ever had so grand an opportunity of doing an act of monumental justice as this one has now. Other Nations have passed through trials and mortal perils as we have, where the courage and self-devotion of their young men have dearly purchased the national salvation. But these terrible trials have always left the countries lingering for generations on the verge of bankruptcy. It was consequently impossible for them to repay in any measure the sacrifice of their soldiers by properly caring for all who broke under the awful strain to which they were subjected.

This Nation has had an exceptional history. Within the lifetime of the generation which fought the war through it has had a prosperity never equaled by that of any of Posts can have to instruct them in their one, they diminish no man's comforts, the country of which history speaks. Its wealth

Juced with the greatest rapidity, and The year millions of surplus income. repaying waity is now presented to it of of the great detair lifetime some measure self-sacrifice preserves to the men whose this boundless prosperitgife and made all Now will it do it?

If it will, it will grandly to.

greatest civil war the world ever sa the crown with imperishable glory the maga cent achievement of crushing the Slavehold-bands of the soldiers and their dependent ers' Rebellion.

THE REAL QUESTION.

In spite of all that the repudiating demagogs say to the contrary, the raising of money for pension purposes is not a question of more taxation upon the common people.

It is wholly a question of whether the rich man shall have his champagne and his Johannisberg, and his Cuban cigars cheaper than he now does, and whether his wife shall be able to buy the French silks, laces, hosiery and diamonds at lower prices than she can at present.

It is a question whether the distiller, rectifier, the brewer and the saloon-keeper shall increase their enormous profits by having their liquors freed from taxation.

The question is whether we shall do this or whether we shall use the money they now pay into the Treasury to feed and clothe the widows and orphans of soldiers and support in comfort the men who gave their youthful health and strength to secure for these people the riches and peace they now enjoy. This is the real question.

THE uncertainty of life is finely illustrated by the remark of the Louisville Courier-Journal that Gen. Hancock is dead and the man who was set aside in his favor at Cincinnati in 1880 on the plea of physical

from Maj. Jos. W. Kay conveys the gratify-

ing information that the Veterans' Rights

than the Veterans' Rights Union and the G.A.R. of New York made for more than two

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is proud of having contributed in no small degree to this grand result. It has done very much more toward bringing it about than any other paper published. Now let the comrades in every other State

n the North and West go and do likewise.

THE HONEST WAY. Very many of the best economists of this country, who understand what it has cost to bring our system of revenue to its present perfection, and who appreciate the enormous damage to our trade and commerce that always follows any disturbance of taxation, strongly favor the continuance of the present system, without change of any kind, and the distribution of the surplus to the several States according to population. We favor this ourselves, rather than have our reviving business upheaved by changes in the tariff and revenue laws. But the honest way is always the better way, and the honest way in this case is to use the surplus revenue in discharging the Nation's sacred obligations to the men who saved its existence, and to their widows and orphans.

Now the bookkeepers of New York complain that their "wages are lower than those of an ordinary mechanic or car driver," and they want to organize a trades-union to rectify things. It it is not at all surprising that their wages should be lower than a mercial Colleges" professing to turn out the 49th Congress as a Republican, receiving of which he was a member. first-class bookkeepers on short notice, while nowhere is there any institution to teach young men the mechanical trades. The result is that mechanics are not plenty, while there are five to six bookkeepers in the country for every one that is needed. The foolish idea that bookkeeping is "more respectable" than skilled labor has something to do with this result. In any large city an advertisement for a bookkeeper at \$9 or \$10 a week will bring a host of answers, while an advertisement for carpenters or blacksmiths, machinists or tinsmiths, at much better wages, will be answered by very few. The moral of this is: Stop sending your boys to "Commercial Colleges," and set them to work learning good trades.

WE have received several requests to print in full various pensions bills that have been introduced in Congress. There are hundreds of these measures, many of them prepared by different Members, covering the same points. Few, if any, will be passed in their present shape. They are considered by the committees, and if it is decided to report favorably on a proposition a bill is prepared to be reported to the House or Senate, which may combine certain features of a dozen or more. To print the bills as they are at present would prove deceptive and unsatisfactory to the reader, and would be too great a tax upon our space. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE assures its multitude of readers that they will be kept fully informed, as fast as measures are perfected by the committees and reported for the action of either branch

MR. FRANK B. CURTIS, U.S. Pension Office, has compiled a work entitled "Digest of Pension Laws, Decisions, Rulings, Orders, etc.," containing all the laws of the United States governing the granting of pensions, with much valuable data pertaining thereto in the shape of orders, decisions and rulings The book contains over 600 pages, with a copious index, making it the most complete work of its kind ever issued. Mr. Curtis has shown his capacity as a compiler in the thoroughness of this work which is invaluable as a book of reference and assistance in the examination and adjudication of pension and bounty land claims.

THE repeal of the limitation to the arrears law, while putting many millions into the va will not be of a cent's worth of adwill go dnor elsewhere. Every dollar ntervention of to the claimants, without everywhere are warhird person. Soldiers to any man for pretended to pay anything

THE hard Winter may prove an a. to the country in a very unexpected tage It has given a severe blow to the big ranche business, and seems to indicate that in the future cattle can be raised at a profit only in small herds. Big ranches and "bonanza" wheat farms are a curse to the country, and the sooner the system is broken up the better.

THE people bore extraordinary taxation very cheerfully in order to pay the bondholders the hundreds of millions per annum which they demanded to satisfy their claims. Now no increase of taxation is asked for to pay the soldiers their just dues. All that is required is that a portion of the surplus revenue be devoted to discharging the Nation's debts of honor.

THE number of pension certificates issued during the week ending March 6, 1886, was as follows: Original, 821; increase, 648 re-issue, 59; restoration, 26; duplicate, 30; accrued, 17; Act of March 2, 1883, 4; Order April 3, 1884, 23; Act of March 3, 1885, 1; total, 1,629.

A telegram to THE NATIONAL THIBUNE SOLDIERS IN CONGRESS.

MAJ. WILLIAM WARNER Bill has passed the Assembly. This is a

> Maj. William Warner, who represents in Congress the Fifth Missouri District, in which is Kansas City, was born in Wisconsin in 1841, and reared there. After receiving what education he could obtain in the common schools of his State, he entered Lawrence University of Wisconsin, and afterward the University of Michigan. In 1862 he raised a company in his native town, and with it entered the 33d Wis., of which regiment he was made Adjutant before leaving the State. He was promoted to a Captaincy in the regiment during the siege of Vicksburg. He afterwards accepted a Major's



until mustered out at the close of the war. He took part in the Red River campaign, and in the battle of Tupelo as Assistant Adjutant-General to T. Kilby Smith, who commanded a division under the gallant old A. J. Smith. President Lincoln complimented him with an appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General,

out he never mustered as such. After being mustered out he selected Missouri as his residence, and entered upon the practice of law in Kansas City, which was then a village of 5,000 inhabitants. He achieved success at once, and in 1867 was elected City Attorney of Kansas City. The next year he was Circuit Attorney for the Counties of Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Cass, Pettis and Saline, Mo. In 1871 he was elected Mayor of Kansas City; was Presidential Elector on the Grant ticket in 1872, and appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri in 1882. In 1885 he received the high compliment of the vote of the Republican members of the Missouri Legislature mechanic's. The country is full of "Com- far United States Senator, and was elected to Lane Post, No. 87, G.A.R., Department of Illinois, 16,176 votes against 14,651 cast for his Demo-

He has been an earnest G.A.R. man from the first. He organized and is a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post of Kansas City. In 1882 and 1883 he was Department Commander of Misouri, and had an eminently successful administration. When he entered the office Missouri had but 11 Posts. When he retired, two years later, it had nearly 200 flourishing Posts. He was elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief at the National Encampment at Denver in 1883. At the National Encampment at Minneapolis in 1884, he was nominated by Gen. W. Sherman, in an exceedingly complimentary speech, for Commander-in-Chief.

Maj. Warner is a lawyer who stands in the front rank of his profession, an eloquent and convincing speaker, an indefatigable worker, and a comrade the first article of whose religion is that the Government is in honor bound to properly pension every soldier who is dependent upon his labor for support, and is incapacitated from performing that labor.

PERSONAL.

Incidents, Accidents and Happenings Where Com-

The nomination by the President of Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry to be Major-General, last week, was somewhat unexpected. It was believed the vacancy caused by Gen. Hancock's death would not be filled until the retirement of Maj.-Gen. Pope, which takes place soon, when two promotions would be made. According to his standing on the Army Register, Gen. Howard was "jumped," Terry having been next below him on the list of Brigadiers. The nomination has caused a great deal of adverse criticism in certain quarters, where Gen. Terry's promotion is ascribed to Army influences in Vashington which have always been hostile to Gen. Howard. It is said by his friends that accordng to all rules of Army promotion, Gen. Howard was entitled to the place. He was, they say, the senior in rank, his commission as Brigadier-General in the regular establishment bearing date of Dec. 21, 1864, while that of Gen. Terry is dated Jan. 15, 1865. In the volunteer service, too, Gen. Howard's commission as Major-General antedates that of Gen. Terry, he having been commissioned on Nov. 29, 1862, while Terry was commissioned on April 20, 1865, nearly three years later. Both Terry and Howard received the thanks of Congress; but Howard was paid that honor in January, 1864, while Terry received that distinction a year later. Friends of Gen. Terry claim that he should have ranked Howard on the list of Brigadiers, as his commission, though not issued till after Howard's, was made to date back before the latter's, and that the President's action has only restored Terry to his rightful place in the line. It is considered in every way probable that Howard will receive pronotion after the retirement of Pope, but Terry, it confirmed by the Senate, will outrank him,

Among the Army officers nominated by the Presient for promotion are the following: Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers, 21st Inf., to be Colonel, 17th nf. March 24, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the 16th Iowa, and Brigadier-General in August, 1863. Maj. John S. Poland, 18th Inf., to be Lieutenant-Colonel 21st Inf. He served during the war as an officer in several grades of the 6th U.S. Inf. Capt. George K. Brady, 23d Inf., to be Major 18th Inf. He entered the volunteer service April 25, 1861, as a private of Co. B, 12th Pa., but was soon afterward commissioned a First Lieutenant, 14th U. S. Inf., being promoted to Captain June 10, 1864. First Lieut, Wm. C. Manning, 25th Inf., to be Captain same regiment. He served during the war as private, Corporal and Sergeant-Major 1st Mass., and First Lieutenant and Captain 35th U. S. C. T., and Major 103d U. S. C. T. In May, 1866, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant 14th U.S. Inf.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Schator from Conceti-Washito any attorney or claim agent in | out, has been severely afflicted by the death of his wife, in Washington last week. They by her in the war, during the entire period of which her husband was in active service, illustrates a prominent phase of her character. During the first year and a half after the firing on Fort Sumter she was at Beaufort, S. C., St. Augustine, Fla., and elsewhere, either assisting in instructing the freedmen or working in the hospitals. When her husband's command removed to Virginia in April, 1864, she came to Washington, and, for nearly a year, had charge of a ward in the Armory Square aospital. In March, 1865, she rejoined her husband millimington, N. C., and remained there four 10,000 during which time Gen. Hawley received quired hose prisoners, of whom nearly 3,000 reand the colored reatment. In the work for them Thence she accomple she was actively engaged Va., where he acted as her husband to Richmond, Terry for four months. If Chief of Staff of Gen. sisted in an active search for le this time she asa young cavalry officer, who was killed at Five Forks, and suffered an accident from the upsetting of an ambulance, from which she never to te overed. Since the war she has followed the formes of her huband, her residence being divided between Hartford, Conn., and Washington. The emains were taken to Hartford, for interment. A number of sympathizing friends accompanied the deneral on his sad journey.

Stanley B. Dearborn, Co. L, 1st Mass. H. A., has written a poem describing the march of his regiment from the fortifications around Washington, to Spattsylvania, and its repulse of Ewell's troops, which were in the act of capturing a supply train. It was read at the recent Reunion of the regiment at the Quincy House, Boston, and has been published in the Wakefield, Mass., Citizen and Banner. Gen, Hancock did not leave any will. The only real property he had was a tract of unimproved land in Missouri, which it is hoped may sometime

Col. Byrne, Surgeon in charge of the hospital at the Soldiers' Home in this District, has extracted from the neck of an old soldier a qall, which had

prove valuable.

been there since the battle of second Bull Run, and was well encysted.

Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, President of the Union League, has called a meeting of the National Council, to be held at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on Saturday, March 27, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Comrade Baxter, Commander of J. Weber Post, No. 421, G.A.R., Department of Illinois, Pawnee, Ill., was married Feb. 24 to Miss Lou B. Crowder. The members of the Post called in a body upon the newly-wedded pair soon after their muster-in, and gave expression to their regard by presenting them a superb rocking chair.

and for some years Postmaster at Ashton, Ill. He made a very acceptable official and his retention was asked by nine-tenths of the patrons of the office, but his place was wanted by the editor of | mander has announced the result. the local Democratic paper, so he had to step down and out. The citizens of Ashton, without regard to party, have united in presenting him with a fine gold watch and a purse of money. Comrade Charles H. Evans, of the Treasury De-

partment, has prepared, at the request of the Committee on Ways and Means, a very valuable "Table of Rates and Estimated Duties," under the proposed reduction of the tariff, which has won him much praise. It is now "His Honor, Ezra H. Ripple, Mayor of

Scranton, Pa," The majority which the comrade J. S. K., Journal of National Encampment, 1886.) received was over 2,400, and the opposition was completely snowed under.

Henry C. Edwards, Co. F. 5th Md, Cav., an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., was arrested Saturday on the charge of forgery. The offense is alleged to have been committed in Montgomery County, Md. Edwards left Leavenworth for that State on Monday, in charge of an

OBITUARY.

WILDER.—Abraham M. Wilder, Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Vols., died at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 17. He was born at Bolton, Mass., May 3, 1840. At the age of 22 he entered the army and was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon S. A., Oct. 18, 1862. June 29, 1863, he was comssioned Major and Surgeon, and soon after was appointed Medical Director of the 23d Army Corps. April 26, 1864, he was appointed Medical Director of the Cavalry Corps of the Department of Ohio, and from this time until the end of the war he occupied highly responsible positions as Medical Director and Medical Inspector of Army Corps and Departments, March 21, 1865, he was ordered to Vicksburg to superintend and arrange for the supply and transfer of sick exchanged prisoners om Andersonville, after which he was placed in charge of the General Hospital at Leavenworth, Kan., and was Medical Director of the District of North Kansas. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious services during the war, Aug. 15, 1865, and was honorably msutered out,

OPITZ.-Died in Beardstown, Ill., Feb. 20, Capt. Chas. Opitz. He was born in Bonn, Prussia, in 1823, and came to this country in 1853. In 1861 he Sergeant to Second Lieutenant May 25, 1861, and on Sept. 3, 1862, was commissioned successively First Lieutenant and Captain, for gallant service at Shiloh. In this battle he was severely wounded by a musket ball, which entered at the point of his nose, passing through just under the brain, coming out and chipping off the upper half of his right ear. The funeral services were conducted by Me-

VALE.-George Vale, 36th Ill., died recently at Milledgeville, Ill. He was honorably discharged after more than three years of faithful service. STRATTON.-At Trout Run, Pa., Feb. 10, Byron Stratton, of William More Post, No. 192, G.A.R., aged 51. He enlisted Aug. 18, 1862, and was wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1863. DAVENPORT,-Capt. Albert Davenport died at Circleville, O., Feb. 20, aged 66. Forty years ago he traversed the wilds of Oregon and California under Gen. Fremont, and served under the latter during the war as a scout, spy, and bearer of dispatches, in which capacity he always proved sin-

gularly faithful and trustworthy. HANCOCK.-Chas. H. Hancock, Co. A, 8th Minn., died Feb. 11, at Minneapolis, Minn. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1828, and went to Minnesota at an early day. At the breaking out of the rebelon he responded promptly to the call and served to the close of the war. He was a leading member of Dudley P. Chase Post, of Minneapolis.

GEN. JOHN F. MILLER.

His Death in Washington on Monday. Thousands of soldiers who served in the Army of the Cumberland will learn with sincere regret of the death of Gen. John F. Miller, Senator from California, which occurred in Washington on Monday last. Geu. Miller had been sick for several months, but of late had appeared much better and was pronounced by physicians to be in a fair way to recovery. To his friends who felt so hopeful of his condition the news of his death was a great shock. So unexpected was the end that the Senator's daughter was in the gallery of the Senate Chamber, whither she had gone with a friend, and there the tidings of her father's death reached her.

Senator Miller was born in Indiana in 1831 his parents having some years before removed to that State from Virginia. After receiving an academical education at South Bend, he was fitted for college at Chicago. In 1849 he commenced the study of law, and graduated at the New York Law School in 1852. Soon after he commenced to practice law at South Bend, and went from there to California, where he practiced law three years, and then returned to Indiana and resumed practice in that State. In 1860 he was elected a member of the State Senate of Indiana, but resigned in 1861 to enter the army as Colonel of the 29th Ind., and soon afterward was placed in command of a brigade, serving under Gens. Sherman, Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas. His services at Stone River were very conspicuous. In the fight of Friday, Jan. 2, 1863, when Breckinridge so furiously assailed the Federal left, Col. Miller, at the head of his brigade, dashed across the river, his troops fording waist deep, and fell upon the enemy-then reeling under the fire of Mendenhall's massed artillery-with the utmost impetuosity, driving him back to his intrenchments. The 21st Ohio, of Miller's Brigade, captured three guns. In the advance on Tullahoma, Col. Miller led his brigade with marked courage and efficiency. In the severe fight at Liberty Gap, in June, 1863, he was severely wounded in the head, the ball entering the eye and lodging behind it, where it remained for 10 or 12 years before being extracted. In the battle of Nashville he commanded a division of 8,000 men. and for conspicuous bravery on that field be was brevetted a Major-General. At the close of the war he was offered a commission in the

Regular Army, but this he declined, and then returned to California. In 1865 he was appointed Collector of the Port of San Francisco, served four years, and declined a reappointment. In 1872, 1876. and 1880 he was a Republican candidate for presidential elector. He served as a member of the California State Constitutional Convention in 1879. In 1880 he was elected to the United States Senate by the Republicans, and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1881. His term would have expired March 4, 1887, and had he lived he would have been undoubtedly re-elected for six years longer. He was Chair-Commercial Company, with its headquarters at San Francisco and agencies at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg. It was while he was Collector of the Port of San Francisco that he became connected with the company, and for a long period he was the only American in it, all the others being Russian, English, and German The body of the Senator will be embalmed and taken to San Francisco and buried beside his

son, who died about seven years ago. The death of Senator Miller temporarily lessens the Republican majority in the Senate. The Governor of California, Gen. George Stoneman, is a Democrat, and he will doubtless appoint one of his own party to fill the vacancy. The State Legislature, which has 38 Republican majority on joint ballot and has a large holding over contingent of that party, will not convene until December.

OPINIONS ON GRAND ARMY RULES.

BY PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF R. B. BEATH. [Notice.-Inquiries on Grand Army matters of general interest and proper for publication will be answered in this column by Past Commander-in-Chief Beath. It will be of course understood that such answers are simply personal, or in the way of advice which one comrade may properly give an-other. Questions requiring official answers must be submitted to the proper authorities.] Comrade E., Nunda, N. Y., presents the follow-

1. A comrade suspended for non-payment of one year's dues pays up his dues and asks to be rein-stated. Is the Post not bound to reinstate him or else prefer charges and give him a trial?

2. If a ballot is taken and he receives less than the necessary two-thirds required to elect, cannot the vote be reconsidered at the next meeting and another ballot be had?

REINSTATEMENT.

ILLEGALLY JOINS ANOTHER POST. 3. A member is mustered as a charter member of a new Post, without transfer from his own. Is he not liable to court-martial; and if so, which Post has jurisdiction?

5. What is his position in the G.A.R., and what can the new Post do about it In the first question it is evident that Comrade E. uses the word "suspended" for "dropped," the latter being the penalty for arrearages of one year's dues and requiring an application for reinstatement. As before stated in these columns, the fact that a ballot has been provided for places upon each member the responsibility of deciding how he shall vote. If he deems an applicant for readmission unworthy of membership, he can vote against

him, and is not required to prefer charges, 2. An applicant for reinstatement, rejected, can only renew the application at the end of six months The official guillotine has fallen on the neck of | from the date of such rejection. (Resolutions Na-Comrade David Sanford, formerly of the 75th Ill., | tional Encampment, page 722, Journal, 1880.) A reconsideration of a ballot cannot be had except as provided in Section 4, Article II, Chapter II, and at the meeting when the ballot is had, before the Com-

3. A member cannot join another Post until legally relieved from the first opinion cited. (Page 36, Blue Book.) It will depend upon circumstances whether a comrade who illegally joins another Post should be court-martialed; but his election in the new Post is void and would have to be so de-

clared by the proper authority. 4. If a comrade so illegally admitted acts as an officer in the new Post, the actions of the Post in which he takes part, on matters legal in themselves, are not thereby rendered void. (See Decision II. 5. It is the duty of the Commander of the Post to which the comrade assumes to belong, to fully and fairly establish the facts by proper inquiry and

mander for his directions in the case. ILLEGAL MUSTER-IN. A comrade in Dakota asks if one can be legally ustered before his application is even reported or

then lay the same before the Department Com

Certainly not, It is hardly supposable that any officer would make such a blunder.

When the Senior Vice has been elected Comnander, can the retiring P. C. install the officers? Yes; unless the Department Commander has detailed another officer, who is present for that pur-SUSPENSION.

Com. N., Ill., asks: Can a comrade uspended for lues join another Post? He cannot. He must first place himself in good standing in his Post and obtain a transfer.

RECENT LITERATURE.

The Magazines.

No. 27 of Ogilvie's Popular Reading has been received at this office. It contains its usual amount of excellent reading, among which appears "Her Second Love," by the author of Dora Thorn; "For His Sake," by Jesse Fothergill; "How I Married Him," by Wilkie Col-

lins, and other entertaining matter. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, who commanded the Army of the Tennessee at the battle of Shiloh, has always been at variance with Gens. Grant and Sherman (of the Army of the Ohio) as to the relative importance of the services of his army on that desperate field. Not long after the appearance of Gen. Grant's "Shiloh" (in The Century for February, 1885), Gen. Buell, who was living at his country place, "Airdrie," in Muhlenburg County, Kentucky, began to prepare a reply, including an account battle based on the official records. The reply will appear in the forthcoming March Century, under the title "Shiloh Reviewed." Gen. Buell assails the position taken historically by Gens. Grant and Sherman; and in rebuttal of the official map and Gen. Sherman's revision thereof, he offers a map of his own. An interesting feature of the numerous illustrations is a facsimile of a camp-map which Gen. Sherman handed to Gen. Buell on the evening of the first

Century, will be accompanied by two lively communications in "Memoranda on the Civil War." dealing with some of the numerous controversies in regard to that contest. Col. S. H. Lockett, who was on Gen. Bragg's staff, describes what he saw to prove that the Union army was taken by surprise, and also sustains the theory that Gen. Beauregard was responsible for the incomplete victory on the first day. On the other hand, Col. Alex. R. Chisolm, of Gen. Beauregard's staff, maintains that the responsibility in the latter respect should be hifted to Gen. Bragg.

Gen. Buell's "Shiloh Reviewed." in the March

John Bodewin, in Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's story, will appear upon the witness-stand, in the March Century, to present the "testimony' which gives its title to the story. In the April number this serial will be concluded.

The United States Military List, published by . H. Soule & Co., Washington, D. C., is a valuable pamphlet for reference, containing the names of the officers of the Army and of the National Guard and military organizations in all the States and Territories, with a complete index, a gazette of all changes to date, the staions of troops by companies and regiments, and a list of forts, garrisons, cantonments, etc. We have received the first annual catalog of

the Boston "School of Expression," in charge

of S. S. Curry, Ph. D. This experimental institution promises to more than meet the expectations of these who established it. Pustet & Co., New York and Cincinnati, have ublished a pamphlet of 112 pages, entitled The Pope: The Vicar of Christ; the Head of the Thurch, by Right Rev. Monsignor Capel, D. D. Certainly not before the millennium will all men agree on questions of theology, but so disinguished a prelate as Monsignor Capel is at east entitled to a respectful hearing, and his little book will be read by many with interest. Allen, Lane & Scott, 229 and 231 South Fifth

dar for every year from 1800 to 1900. It will be found useful for everybody who wants to know about "the time that was, the time that is, and the time that is to come. Charles A. Gillig's "New Guide to London," specially compiled for the use of American travelers, with copious illustrations and maps, is a very handy volume of 200 pages, giving full and complete information concerning the points of interest in the great city of London. The book may be read with pleasure and profit

by anyone, whether he ever expects to go to

street, Philadelphia, have issued The 19th

Century Almanae, containing a complete calen-

London or not. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. Price, 50 cents. The Fowler & Wells Co., New York, send us another number of "Heads and Faces: How to Study Them," by Nelson Sizer and H. S. Dray-It is a large pamphlet of 200 pages, and

contains much to entertain and instruct. There are numerous illustrations. "The German Soldier in the Wars of the Juited States" is an address delivered before the Pioneer Verein, Philadelphia, by J. G. Rosengarten, and reprinted from the United Service Magazine. It is a most interesting and valuable review of the important part taken by the Germans in our wars, and particularly in that of the rebellion. The reader is surprised to note the number of that nationality who rose to distinction in the Union army. The man of the Committee on Foreign Relations. pamphlet is dedicated to Maj. Adolph G. Rosen-Senator Miller was President of the Alaska Fur garten, 15th Pa. Cav., who fell at Stone River. Our Knapsack contains 140 pages of very interesting and graphically told sketches of a soldier's life in field and prison, compiled and published by F. McAdams, late Sergeant, 113th

Ohio, Richwood, Ohio. Comrades will find the volume very entertaining. 'Universal Proof of Money-Making" is a volume, f which we have the last part, by C. S. Cannon, Battle Creek, Mich., on business, protection and free trade, currency, civil government, and kindred topics.

PENSION OFFICE.

Summary of the Work Done in February.

	February,	Original.	Increase,	Reissue.	Restoration.	Duplicate.	Accrued.	Arrears.	Act March 3, '83.	Order Apl. 3, 34.	Act March 3, '85.	Order Oct. 7, '85.	Total.
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	13	198	66	10	1		***		***	3 1 7	2		280
	15	240	56	12	12	5	***	1		1	1		327
	16	282	1	12	***	3	22		***	7	2		329
	17	178	37	26	8		***	-	0.40	2			251
	18	133	52	23	7		***	5	3	2775	1		281
	19	131	57	12	8	7	***	5	3 2	5	***		222
	20	175	22	8	2	7	***			5			214
	23	186	27	9	3		***		***			122	227
	24	173	36	6	-8	9	***			3		1	236
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